

[NO. 231.]

Expenses, for sale at the printing-office.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Jones, arrived at Boston, has brought London papers of the 24th of August. The Paris papers are down to 23d. They do not remove the uncertainty which prevails relative to the affairs of Greece. Lord Cochrane has left London for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements for his expedition against the Turks. The English (Turkish) merchants are alarmed for the effects of this operation on their property in the dominions of the Grand Seigneur.

The intended expedition of Lord Cochrane to Greece gave great satisfaction at Paris. The Journal des Debats says, "it is noble thus to see the inventions of learned Europe applied to contend with barbarism, and to deliver oppressed nations. The use of vessels navigating without the aid, and even against the force of winds, cannot fail to produce great results in a sea strewn with islands and shoals. With what stupid astonishment will not the Turks look upon those machines, which will appear to them inventions from Hell!"

After detailing the measures that have been adopted by the Greek Committee in London, in connexion with Lord Cochrane, and which have been already noticed by us, the Journal says: "We hope this project will be carried into execution with the promptitude which circumstances require." And the Constitutionnel says: "We have no doubt that in a very little while Lord Cochrane will destroy the whole of the Ottoman navy, even if it should be reinforced by that of Austria. The talents of that skillful sailor have been useful to more nations than one; but they will never have been consecrated to a nobler cause."

The Constitutionnel says: "That the Lord high Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has had a very smart explanation with the Austrians, who had violated neutrality, by preventing the Greek fleet from attacking the Turkish one when it could have done it with advantage; and that some cannon shots had been exchanged between the English and an Austrian vessel on that occasion." The *Etoile* denies that any interchange of shots had taken place, but admits that his Lordship had been on board the Austrian vessel. It adds, the sailing of an English ship had been occasioned by an Algerine frigate, without stating what that frigate has done.

The French Brig L'Amarante has also offered her services to the Pacha of Egypt to convey money and other objects necessary to the present expedition of his satrap.

The palace of the Pacha of Salonichi, including its harem, stables, and the residences of the household, and about 30 other houses, has been destroyed by fire. The Turks accuse the Albanians, and the latter the Janizaries.

The extensive manufactures at Gripsholm, in Sweden, together with a royal magazine, have also been burned down. A great part of the property of Berzelius, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry, was destroyed with the buildings.

On the remonstrance of the Spanish Minister at Stockholm, the Swedish government has prohibited the sailing of certain vessels of war, which had been purchased, and were about to depart to reinforce the marine of the Colombian Republic.

England.—A company has been formed in London for the purpose of clearing away the buildings in the vicinity of St. Paul's, to rescue that magnificent edifice from the obscurity in which it is now couped up.

Some persons employed in levelling the ground in Gloucester, discovered a part of the stake to which Bishop Hooper had been fastened when he was burnt. It appeared to have been an elm tree with the bark on. When exposed to the air, the greater part mouldered to dust, but a few pieces were preserved.

Police reports, Horse races, and Pugilistic combats, are the leading articles, as usual, in the English papers.

Two trees in London, which shed their leaves during the heat of the weather, have, since the wet weather set in, become again fully clothed with foliage.

Eight joiners have been convicted and fined for a rather singular assault upon a fellow workman. He having disregarded some of their by-laws, they tied him to a post and continued to pour water upon him until he was nearly exhausted.

A young man, on resuming his coat which had lain upon the grass, met some obstruction in one of the sleeves, when out glided a snake four feet long.

The wife of a journeyman mason, named Allison residing at Calne, has, within a few days (for the third time since her marriage) been delivered of twins. At her first confinement, 18 years ago, she produced no less than three! making, altogether, nine at four confinements.

The manuscripts of Mungo Park's travels were purchased by a Frenchman at Senegal, from a black man, for \$30.—The manuscript mentions his illness, and is continued down to the day of his death. The Glasgow Courier copies this report, and thinks it extremely probable.

A fine full length original painting of Mary Queen of Scots, discovered in the chimney of the Scottish College of Douay, in Flanders, which was demolished during the French Revolution, has been placed in the Scotch College in Paris.—This painting, with the Prayer Book which the Queen used at the period of her decapitation, and a table clock, were bequeathed, by her to the Scotch College, are mentioned in its title deeds.

COLLEGIATE HONORS.

In confirmation of what we heretofore stated, in regard to the cheapness of "Degrees," we copy the following remarks from the Newburyport Herald, a paper of considerable merit:

Collegiate degrees and honors will soon become as worthless as they are common, if continued to be lavished with so little discernment upon men of neither education, nor talent. And this does not apply solely to the distribution of honorary titles. Young men often leave our colleges, with nothing to show of their stay there but a diploma, in a language essentially "Greek" to them. To what cause shall we look for this, if not in some gross error in college regulations, discipline or instruction? It is not an answer to say of these ignoramuses, they graduated as they entered, with neither capacity nor talents, or habits of study, and that no discipline or instruction would have bettered them; the fault and injustice of palming the counterfeits upon the world, will remain upon the individuals or the regulations which authorized or compelled to the cheat. The evils, which arise in consequence, have been, thank heaven, worse than they threaten ever again to be.—Formerly the base coin was taken currently according to its denomination, from the respectable names which gave it circulation, and occasional developments and discoveries of the composition of the metal invariably came too late to prevent the losses and injuries suffered in consequence of the imposition. An ignorant or senseless booby could once flourish his sheepskin, and he was a scholar!—those were days indeed of patent scholarship! Gentlemen of the same cloth would practise the same tricks at this day with equal success, if not frowned or laughed into silence by the growing discernment and caution of an enlightened community. A degree is now held of so light consideration, that the man who should commonly append A. B. or A. M. to his name, would find the public inclined to substitute A. S. S. and laying aside the intrinsic senselessness or ridiculousness of the former appendages, we must attribute this contempt mainly to the fact of there being so many unworthy possessors of what they are intended to signify. The case will soon be as bad with the higher honors, (it is, if possible, becoming worse with the M. D's) and we shall soon be more ready to distinguish the LL. D. or D. D. by the solid dignity of his aspect, the value or cut of his broadcloth, and the pompous nonsense of his utterance, than from any known superiority of intellect or education.

FEMALE JUDGES.

In the reign of Edward III, his mistress, Alice Pierce, actually sat, on more than one occasion, in the king's bench, usurping his royal prerogative of "Coram Nobis." In Henry VIII's time a special commission was granted to Lady Anne Berkeley, by virtue of which she sat on the bench at Gloucester session, impanelled a jury, and received evidence on the trial of Sir Nicholas Porynax and others for riot and disorderly conduct, who were convicted of the same before her ladyship. The English laugh at the oddities of the people of other countries, and have indulged themselves at our expense. It would be very easy to sit down and after allowing them all their deserved reputation in arms, to select such an overwhelming mass of oddities, eccentricities, absurdities, follies and crimes, as would astonish the minds of "us natives." We never have, and probably never can, in this day of illumination, commit one hundredth part of the excesses which crown the history of England.

Albany Gaz.

A man in New York, was recently arrested for a small debt, and being unable to pay the amount, the officer was proceeding to jail with him, when the debtor besought him to take three tickets in the Literature Lottery, (which was all he had in the world to offer him), and let him go, as his family would be left destitute if he was imprisoned. The officer, thinking it was a bad chance at best, took the tickets and discharged him. The creditor was pleased even to get the tickets, and made a present of one to the officer; but he deeming it an unlucky number, begged the donor to exchange with him, which was done, and the ticket thus declined, drew in the last Literature Lottery, Twenty Five Thousand Dollars. We wish we could add, that the creditor had presented the unfortunate original owner, with one half the amount. This disappointed officer will learn from experience, that it is best not to "look a gift horse in the mouth."

An Ox is exhibiting in London, that weighs 4000 lbs. fed by Lord Yarborough.

The United States ship *CYANE*, John Orde Creighton, Esq. Commander, arrived at New-York on Friday. The New-York Gazette says: We are indebted to Captain Creighton for the following particulars of her passage home:—The *Cyane* sailed from Gibraltar on the 13th of July last, called at the Island of Teneriffe, where she was detained a fortnight on public service, and sailed again on the 3d of August; made St. Antonio, one of the Cape de Verdes on the 10th, then proceeded to the Coast of Africa, and arrived at Cape Messurado on the 22d of August, where she only remained one day. The Colony was found in a most prosperous and healthy condition, and the intercourse with the natives was on the most friendly footing.

The crew of the *Cyane* continued perfectly healthy on the Coast of Africa, but suffered great inconvenience from the intense heat and heavy rains.

From Cape Messurado the *Cyane* run the Trades down to the West Indies, and thence to this port. The officers and crew are in perfect health, not having a man sick, except two invalids from the Mediterranean squadron.

The *Cyane* came up in a most beautiful style, with a light southerly breeze, and anchored in the North River ahead of the corvette *Pallas*. We understand that Mr. LE JOURN, first Lieutenant of the *P.* in the absence of Captain Rye, immediately repaired on board the *Cyane*, and paid his respects to Capt. Creighton, in the most cordial and satisfactory manner.

The Florida Gazette informs the public that there is not in that town a tanner, a watch maker, or a cooper, all of whom are wanted. It is likewise stated that a country farmer, with moderate means, might raise with little difficulty cattle and hogs. The country from the Apalachicola to the Suwanney rivers, contains 20 miles of sea coast excellent for grazing. The new settler builds a cabin by the side of a spring; corn yields a crop of twenty five bushels to the acre, rice forty to sixty. Sweet and Irish Potatoes, melons, pears and peaches, of an excellent quality, flourish in this soil.

A Boston paper remarks, that Mr. Madison is at the head of an Agricultural Society—Mr. Jefferson, Rector of a Virginia University—Mr. Monroe, President of an Auxiliary Colonization Society—all of whom have heretofore wielded the destinies of free born millions, by and with the consent of free born millions. Are not such hoary heads venerable in the eyes of the world—giving the remnant of their days, when feeble and exhausted nature requires repose, to the service of benevolence, literature and humanity.

Philad. Ev. Gaz.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton, editors of the National Intelligencer, have announced the publication of their Register of the Debates in the second session of the 18th Congress. The publication has been delayed only with a view to render it still more worthy of public patronage and consideration; but as many of the difficulties incident to new undertakings are obviated by experience, the editors may safely promise the publication of the succeeding volumes of the work with less delay than has unavoidably attended the present one.

During the last week, a shocking accident occurred in the Northern Liberties. A small boy was persuaded by his play fellows to get on a horse, who tied his legs by a cord underneath the animal. They then shouted, and frightened the horse, so that he ran off. The saddle turned, and the boy's head hung downward striking the ground, as the animal proceeded at speed for a considerable distance. It is unnecessary to say that the child was killed before the horse had proceeded many yards.

Philadelphia Ev. Gaz.

One hundred and thirty-six original works have issued from the American press during the last quarter, including rather more than the usual share of pamphlets, as this period embraces the fourth of July. Fifty volumes have been reprinted and published during the same time. The number of new publications for the quarter, therefore, is one hundred and eighty-six. We have spared no pains to make our list as complete as it was practicable to make it; but the difficulty of collecting intelligence of this kind, renders it probable that some volumes have escaped our notice.

U. S. Lit. Gaz.

Masonic Installation.—The Installation of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer as Grand Master was celebrated at Albany on Thursday last. A long address was delivered by Past Grand Master Clinton.

From Ararat!—We learn that a boat called NOAH'S ARK, and freighted with all manner of animals, and creeping things, will leave the Jewish city of Ararat, in the procession which goes to New-York to celebrate the "meeting of waters." Rochester Tel.

COTTON CROPS.

A correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, residing in Camden county, under date the 17th ult. gives a deplorable account of the cotton Crops for this year in that part of Georgia. He says that the expectation of an abundant produce generally entertained, had been entirely disappointed by the ravages of the caterpillar. These destructive animals made their appearance in July last, and by the first of September, there were few if any considerable planters without them. Although they came from an almost invisible egg, placed at the bottom of a cotton leaf, yet they obtained full growth in a week, and prostrated the glory of a cotton field in a fortnight. Their stench was almost intolerable, and by this means the fact of their being in a field could be ascertained a few days previous to any visible knowledge. "I can speak positively, when I say very nearly the whole of the cotton crops of East Florida, Camden and Glynn counties, are or will be destroyed. I have no positive knowledge of their having done so much damage farther north."

NEW YORK SEPT. 27.

Sea Monster.—The citizens have now an opportunity of examining a cetaceous animal of unusual size. The creature belongs to the family of Balæna, or Whale, whose mouth bears rows of the horny plates commonly called Whale Bone. In the opinion of Drs. Mitchell, DeKay and Mease, who inspected the body this day, it is individual of the Pike-Headed or Rathated species. The length is rather more than 61 feet, and the girth about 24—there is a fin of about 18 inches high on the posterior part of his back, the back very smooth and of a glossy black, the belly wrinkled or plated into longitudinal folds, and of a clear white. The creature is admirably formed for gliding with speed through the water, being rather more shaped like a mackerel than any other fish. He was killed by Messrs. Peter N. Schenck and J. Porter, of Sandy Hook, near Spermaceti Cove, opposite the Neversink Hill, in consequence of having got aground on a sand bar, near the time of low water—with a harpoon, scythe and a sword, he was despatched in about half an hour, after having discharged, by correct estimate, several hogheads of blood. The creature is male. The entrails have been removed in such a manner as to render it quite inoffensive, and at the same time to preserve its external form and zoological character. It being one of the felicities of New York to obtain arrivals from almost all parts of the world, and to receive visits from the huge inhabitants of the ocean, the citizens cannot be expected to be tardy in taking a survey of this enormous production.

The annual commencement of the College of New Jersey was held on Wednesday 28th ult. and the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 39 young gentlemen. On the day preceding, Mr. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, delivered the annual address before the two societies of the College, and a number of distinguished strangers. Among the audience were Com. Stewart, and many other officers of the navy, Charles Lucien Bonaparte, and one of the sons of Murat. The address was universally admired as a very eloquent production, and will, it is understood, be published.

A strong disposition exists in France to separate from the Catholic Church, and to adopt Protestantism, on account of the interference of the priests in all affairs, public and private. A rich merchant of Lyons lately abjured the Catholic faith and published his reason therefor.—These being re-printed in a Paris Journal it was immediately seized by the government, on pretence of its being the effect of party spirit. The Catholic clergy are much alarmed and vexed at the course taken by several fathers of families, who though Catholics born, choose to educate their children as Protestants.

[Boston Patriot.

Major Noah estimates the number of Jews in the Turkish Empire, including the Barbary States, at 1,500,000; of whom only 100,000 reside in Palestine, the land of their fathers. The number of Jews in Germany and the northern Kingdoms of Europe is computed at 2,500,000; in Holland, 100,000. They were formerly numerous in Spain, and more than a million now speak the Spanish language, though they have long been banished from that country.

By the schooner Zenophon, which arrived at Baltimore, on Saturday evening, from Havana, information has been received that flour was selling at that place, on the 25th ult. at twenty-two dollars per barrel, and was very scarce.

At a meeting of Jews at Washington Hall, New-York, on Saturday, the 3d inst. a subscription was entered into for the purpose of erecting a more commodious Synagogue; when \$2648 were subscribed, and \$1000 loaned, without interest, to promote the object of the meeting.

A daring attempt to break into the store of Mr. B. B. Smith, of this city, was made on Sunday night last, and the villain endeavored to effect his purpose in the following manner: In the second story of the store, there is a window, which the owner had used the precaution to have plank up, on the inside; and this window was the point of attack. An adjoining shop, the roof of which was nearly parallel with the window, afforded secure footing, while the attempt was made. It became necessary to remove a pane of glass, before access could be had to the barricade, and the manner in which this was accomplished, shows that the perpetrator was an adept in the business—the putty being removed by a knife, and the square taken out entire, an auger was then introduced, and an aperture was made, sufficiently large to admit a man. Why an entrance was not made, is not known, but it is presumed he became alarmed and moved off; the gentleman who stays in the store, knew nothing of the attempt until next morning. The night was very stormy, and well suited to deeds of darkness. Raleigh Register, 14th inst.

A PRODIGY.

Among the many extraordinary pranks which Dame Nature is daily playing off to the amazement of our wonder-loving gentry, the following is so remarkable that we should hesitate in giving it publicity, did not our information come from the most unquestionable source:

There is, at the present time, in Marion District, S. C. a boy child, the son of a black woman belonging to Mr. John McLeod, who at the age of three months, walked a quarter of a mile with ease and assistance. He is not quite nine months old, yet speaks sensibly and deliberately—rides on horseback to any place, when assisted to mount, and does not weigh more than from eight to ten pounds. He often grasps the horse firmly by the mane, throws his heels in the air and performs several other antic tricks with all the agility of an equestrian monkey.

Doctor McKenzie, who has the mother of the boy under his charge, vouches for the correctness of the above statement, besides others who have been eyewitnesses of the fact.—Fayette Sentinel.

NEW WORLD.

The time has arrived when America is to lose the name of New World. There is a newer world than America, whose name is not as yet fixed. The fifth part of the globe is composed of New Holland and New Zealand; of New Caledonia and the Hebrides; of the New Philippines; of Van Dieman's Land, the Solomon Isles, the Friendly Isles, navigator's Land, the Society Islands, the Low Islands of the immense Archipelago of the Pacific Ocean.

NOVEL CASE.

A free negro man was lately sold in Virginia, under a recent law of the legislature, as a slave during life, for a violation of some law. He however escaped from his purchaser—but was apprehended in Georgetown, in this district, and brought before the mayor—when the negro, by counsel, plaid the unconstitutionality of the act, and adduced proof that he was free born. The mayor thereupon refused to surrender him up to the purchaser. Here the matter rests—and will probably be a question for the supreme court to settle. Alexandria Herald.

Claims on Foreign Governments.—An able writer in the North American Review, estimates the claims of citizens of the U. States on the Governments of France, Holland, Naples, Sweden, &c. at twenty millions of dollars. It is now stated that the last mentioned power has agreed to a settlement of accounts; but the others have generally turned a deaf ear to our complaints on the subject.

Mildness of the season.—It is stated in the Boston papers, as a proof of the mildness of the season, that several chestnut trees had blossomed for the second time in that city. Five apple trees were also in blossom on the 24th ult. at Lynn, Mass. and what was still more singular, they were all at the same time loaded with the first crop of fruit, almost ripe.

Steam-Boats.—A Cincinnati paper of the 13th ult. states, that there are nearly thirty steam-boats, including those building and repairing, within the bounds of that place, carrying about 5000 tons. They are principally constructed of red cedar, locust and mulberry, which proves more durable than any other species of wood.

CHEWAW. OCT. 11.

Prices.—Cotton, 12½ to 13½; flour, 5 to 8; apple brandy, 42 to 45—peach do. 50 to 55; bacon, 7 to 8; corn, 70 to 80; butter 15 to 20; cotton bagging, 25 to 30; coffee, prime green, 2d and 3d quality, 20 to 24; sugar, prime brown, 12 to 14—com. 9 to 11; wheat, \$1 to \$1.25; whiskey, 40 to 42. COTTON remains steady at our quotations—it is increasing in quantity in our market,—about 180 bales were shipped last week, all of the new crop. Gazette.

We lay before our readers, this day, a translation of the Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, perpetual union, league and confederation, entered into between the republics of Colombia and Central America in Guatemala. It will be seen that by this treaty the two republics oblige themselves to assist each other mutually with their land and sea forces against Spain, and all other nations which may exhibit a disposition hostile to the interests and repose of either; and in no case whatever, to yield tribute to Old Spain, or to commit any other act which can in any way compromise or prejudice their independence. The contracting parties further bind themselves to expel all unauthorized settlers from the Mosquito Coast. Provision is made for running the boundary line between Central America and Colombia; and for the assembling of a Congress of Plenipotentiaries at Panama. The treaty is important, as it is an evidence of the unity of feeling, interest and purpose, by which these infant republics are actuated and allied constituting a bond of amity which promises to be intimate in its character, and perpetual in its duration. [Nat. Journal.]

On Friday evening last, Com. Porter visited the circus in Philadelphia. The performances were for the benefit of Mr. Kirby, the celebrated clown, and were exhibited to a crowded house. The audience called for the national airs repeatedly, which were played with great spirit by the orchestra. A gentleman in one of the boxes cried out "Six cheers for Commodore Stewart and Porter," when they instantly resounded through the house. Many ladies were present. An incident occurred during the evening which drew thunders of applause. Kirby, as Scaramouch in the pantomime of Don Juan, in the drinking scene, took up a bottle and exclaimed, "Here's Porter forever!"—the effect was electric. [Freeman's Journal.]

There can be no doubt that the feelings of the people of this country are decidedly with the Commodore. [Aurora.]

We have been informed, from a source entitled to implicit credence, that Mr. James Lawson, who resides near the Pinnacles of Dan, in the county of Patrick, in the month of August last, while on a hunting excursion, discovered on a large rock a Rattlesnake, which he killed. While in the act of despatching him, he heard the noise, usually made by these reptiles, as if it proceeded from more than one. He discovered that they were under a rock, which could be easily removed. He returned home for his son and grandson. They repaired to the rock, removed it, and killed fifty-five additional Rattlesnakes, and one Garter snake—in all fifty-seven! Such a large number of so poisonous a reptile was never before known to have been killed in this part of the country. [Lynchburg Virginian.]

The North American Review mentions that the government of the United States has lately renewed the negotiation with Naples, in reference to Murat's spoils, and that Mr. J. J. Appleton has been despatched to Naples a Special Agent for the purpose.

Profitable Prison.—The Warden of the State Prison at Concord, New Hampshire, has been enabled to pay into the Treasury from the profits of the labour of the Convicts, the sum of \$9000, since the rising of the Legislature—about three months.

From an advertisement by the Managers of the Washington Canal and Delaware State Lottery, drawn on the 5th inst. we learn that the highest prize was sold in a whole ticket, to a merchant of Washington. Several other capitals were likewise sold in whole tickets, some in Virginia and some in Ohio.

It is stated by the editors of the National Intelligencer that General Lafayette received upwards of four thousand letters from different places during his stay in the United States, desiring his assistance in procuring pensions for the soldiers of the Revolution.

A dinner was given to Mr. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., by the citizens of Somerville. (N. J.) and the country generally. About eighty gentlemen sat down to the table.

A Curious Fact.—The National Journal states, that the Hon. Mr. Plumer, a member of the 19th Congress, from Pennsylvania, although but little turned of 60 years of age, is said to be the oldest man now living born west of the Alleghany Mountains.

New York.—There are near five hundred masonic lodges, and more than one thousand chapters, at the present time in this State.

Mr. Addington, late Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affairs of the British Government to the U. States, left Washington a few days ago on his return to England.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 25, 1825.

In compliance with the request of a friend, we have this week given place to the Constitution of the North-Carolina Manumission Society. We shall give the address in some succeeding paper.

At the fall term of the Superior Court for Davidson county, held in Lexington week before last, Judge Paxton presiding, Negro Jim, the property of Abraham Peppinger, was tried on an indictment for a Rape, committed on a white woman; he was convicted, and sentenced by the court to be hanged, on Friday the 23d day of December next.

MILITARY.

The six Regiments composing the 7th Brigade N. C. Militia, including the counties of Iredell, Rowan and Davidson, were reviewed last week by Brigadier Gen. George Lee Davidson. The weather was very fine during the whole week; which, added to the circumstance of its being a season of the year when the agriculturist may leave home without much inconvenience, insured an unusually large turn-out of the military, as well as a numerous throng of non-combatants. The patient submission to the rules of discipline, and the general good order of the troops, were especially observed and commended by the Brigadier General commanding, and by others who are close observers and judges of such things; and the general neatness of the officers' equipments, and their emulous exertions to enforce as rigid an adherence to discipline among the troops, as the notions of liberty and the high-mindedness of citizen-soldiers will admit, have called forth an approving remark from the commanding General, and from others who witnessed them.

The 11th. Brigade of N. C. Militia, including the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and Montgomery, was reviewed week before last, by Brig. Gen. John N. Phifer; and, we are informed, made a very fine display of numbers, discipline, and equipments.

Although the present organization of the militia is acknowledged, on all hands, to be defective, yet there is a spirit of patriotism among the people, that prompts them to yield submission to the existing laws on the subject, knowing that some system of the kind is indispensable, for the safety and protection of the Republic, in cases of emergency.

LUXURANT COTTON.

A gentleman in Iredell county, a few days since, informed us that there was then one cotton stalk standing in his field, which had on it one hundred and ten bolls, all healthy in appearance, and bid as fair to open well and yield good cotton, as the bolls on any of the other stalks in the field. At the first opening of the bolls, this stalk was picked over—but how many bolls were picked out, is not known. The gentleman owning the field which contained this prolific stalk of cotton, on first counting the bolls, made only 105; but another gentleman assisting to count again, they both made one hundred and ten bolls. The field was old ground, manured.

A STORY TWICE TOLD.

An article has lately been published in most of the papers in the country, and among them ours, mentioning an affecting instance of the death of a young lady somewhere in Connecticut, by lightning, the electric fluid having been attracted to the unfortunate victim by a steel busk, which she wore. Some printer at the north, having either a better recollection than the rest of the fraternity, or by chance, in poring over some old files of newspapers, came across the identical article which has lately called forth the commiseration of the tender-hearted, in a paper printed some years since! The circumstance then, as now, afforded editors and moralists a fine chance to decry the fatal practice, in young females, of wearing busks, (corsets) and all other unseemly, and unnatural appendages. Although this vagrant article was published all over Europe, two or three years since, and has now been new-vamped, and is going the rounds again in the country of its nativity, we hope it may not be checked, but suffered to pass on, till it has gone to every mother's door in this hemisphere;—for it bears repeating so well, we wish it may be told anew every two or three years.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

Mr. Editor: In our intercourse with mankind, it is a necessary and moral duty to render unto every man his due; and it is painful to an honest, upright individual, whenever the performance of this duty or obligation is placed beyond his reach.—But "who can control his fate?" when the hard hand of misfortune, or the fraudulent conduct of one man, presses down another from an honorable eminence, into the valley of misery and want; and when we see him using every fair and honest exertion to make a decent support, it is certainly wrong to accuse him of criminal intentions, when they have no existence, except in the brain of the invidious accuser. For my own part, I am glad to see every honest man prosper; nor do I feel the least inclination to oppose his well intended schemes to make a living: I should think it criminal to do so. But a long course of experience has

taught me, that a man's understanding and honesty are measured by the length of his purse. If he possess great wealth, it casts an oblivious shade over all his frauds and immoralities! He can indulge freely in all the vices of the age, and still retain the pleasing appellation of a wise man, and a "good hearted fellow."

There is another, and a very serious, maxim laid down by certain "knowing ones," that no man can lay any claim to learning, or understand the learned professions, until he has gone through a regular classical education, and has a perfect knowledge of all the dead languages. As this is a charge of some magnitude, and as it appears very appalling to the less fortunate part of mankind, it becomes necessary to examine it critically, and impartially. In the first place, it may be stated as an undeniable fact, that all books that were worth translating, have been translated into the English language; therefore, the English student reads the same books that are read by the Latin classical student. But it is further argued, that the mere English scholar cannot understand the technical terms used in the learned professions: To this, it may be answered, that Dictionaries and glossaries will explain every technical term used. For example: Suppose the student of Law wishes to know the meaning of the words *Liberum Tenementum*; he can find it in his Law Dictionary; or there is an explanation in Blackstone's Commentaries. If the Medical student wishes to know the definition of the word *Physiologia*, he can examine his Medical Dictionary, and there find that this word is derived from two Greek words, signifying *nature* and *discourse*, the "doctrine of a natural or animated body." Or if he wishes to know the meaning of the words *Os humeri*, he can refer to the same authority; and so for any other term in use.

As names signify things, it is immaterial which name a Physician uses, or how many names are used for the same thing. A Medicine that will cure the *Rubella*, will cure the *Measles*, as these are synonymous terms.

It appears evident, from these examples alone, that an industrious English Scholar may attain a correct knowledge of the learned professions.

There can be no doubt, but the classical scholar can progress much faster in his professional studies than the mere English Scholar, with the same industry. Horace has said, "amor vincit omnia;" but it may be more correctly said, "Labor vincit omnia."

To acquire a general knowledge of literature, requires close application, and intense study; a task to which but a small number of persons are willing to submit.

I acknowledge, with pride, that there are some exceptions to this general rule: those who esteem merit, no matter in what garb it appears.

Georgia.—The first election for Governor, by the people of this state, took place on Monday, the 3d inst. but the result has not been received. We have heard from twenty-eight counties, and on making an estimate, we find that George M. Troup's majority over John Clarke, is near 5000. In the county of Jackson, they were tied in votes. *Ral. Register.*

The Baron de Stackelberg, Chargé d'Affairs of the Swedish Government, left Stockholm some few weeks since on his return to this country, to resume his functions near this government. *N. Jour.*

Married.

In Fayetteville, on Tuesday, 11th inst., by Rev. H. M. Mason, Mr. Doyle O'Hanlon, of Wilmington, to Miss Margaret Mary MacRea, daughter of Duncan MacRea, Esq.

Died.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 18th inst. Robert Silliman, Esq. Postmaster at Morrison's Tan Yard, but formerly of this county, aged 40 years.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. William M. Todd, in the 53d year of his age. A dropsical complaint closed the sufferings of this excellent citizen.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct. 13.
Cotton, 1 1/2; Flour, fine, 4 1/2; superfine 6 to 6 1/2; wheat, 1 a 105; whiskey, 40 a 42 1/2; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 50 to 60; bacon, 64 a 7; salt, Turks Island, 65 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 4 1/2; sugar, muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 20 a 25; 2d and 3d quality, 18 a 19; tea, hyson, 20 a 25; 125; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 7 a 7 1/2; beeswax, 30 a 32 1/2; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 54 a 64, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Oct. 10.
Cotton, S. Island, 50 a 65; stained do. 30; Maine and Santee, 40 cts.; short staple, 14 a 17 cts.; Whiskey 30 a 32 cts.; Bacon, 5 a 6; Hams, 8 a 11; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch) 22 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 20; Inf. to good, 15 a 18; N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 4 a per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 a 1 1/2 per cent. dis.

Cotton.—The market is nearly bare of both Santee and Sea-Island, and prices are merely nominal. The caterpillars have made such extensive ravages in fields of Sea-Island Cotton this season, that we very much fear there will be a scarcity of this description. Uplands of the new crop come in slowly, and may be quoted at from 14 to 16 cents; some small lots of good quality, for the northern manufacturers, have been purchased at 15 1/2 a 16 cents.

By Saturday's Mail.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

Our latest accounts from Georgia, give returns from 51 counties; there are 60 counties in all, leaving nine to be heard from; in 51 counties, Troup has a majority of upwards of eight hundred; what the complexion of the returns will be from the nine counties not heard from, we cannot divine; but it is certain they will lessen Troup's majority, and possibly throw a preponderating weight into the scale of Clark.

Our readers will recollect our stating, 2 or 3 weeks since, that a load of new cotton was sold in Petersburg at 17 cents; as we surmised, that price has not been maintained—the article had fallen to 16 cents, and was expected soon to be as low as 14 cents.

Isaac B. Desha, has had a second trial, and found guilty by the jury; but the Judge, a pliant tool of Governor Desha, (father of Isaac, the murderer of Baker) set aside the verdict, and granted a new trial, as is said, on the most frivolous grounds. Thus are the demands of justice mocked at by what is called the relief party in Kentucky.

The Baltimore Patriot, of the 14th inst. states that the brig Abasco, which arrived at N. York on the 11th, from Gibraltar, brought news from that place, and from Spain, to the 26th August. Spain is represented to be in a state of anarchy and confusion. The laws appeared to be totally disregarded; and the most outrageous crimes, murders, and massacres, were frequently occurring, in that miserably king-ridden country. It was believed that a crisis was fast approaching, which would either entitle Spain to a place among the most enlightened and elevated nations, or sink her among the most depraved and debased. The United States squadron was at Messina, but was expected to return to Gibraltar about the 1st of November.

Death of Mr. MILLER, charge des affaires to GUATEMALA.

The Baltimore Patriot has received information, by the schr. Princess Ann, from Havana, that Wm. Miller, Esq. (formerly Governor of this state), charge des affaires to the Republic of Guatemala, died at Key West, after three days illness. Flour was selling at Havana, at \$22 per barrel.

Accounts to the 15th of Aug. have been received at New-York, by the ship Geo. Clinton. The cotton market was not quite as dull, as, by former accounts, was represented: uplands went off pretty freely, at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 pence, for ordinary qualities; and 9 1/2 to 11 1/2 pence, for fine. Lord Cochrane's expedition to Greece was not approved by the English government. No further accounts, of battles won or lost by the Greeks.

William C. Dukes

HAS commenced the FACTORING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and as he will devote his time exclusively to the interest of those who may favor him with their business, he cherishes a hope, that he will be able to render every satisfaction.

Orders addressed to him at the Counting House of Messrs. JAMES ROBINSON & CO. (Edmondston's Wharf) will be promptly attended to—and to whom correspondents are solicited to refer.

September 24. 81

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers continue the FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual, on Edmondston's wharf, and solicit a continuance of the liberal support they have heretofore had from their country friends. They may rely upon the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. Moderate cash advances will be made on all consignments, on receiving Receipts or Bills of Lading for Produce shipped to their address.

All those who are indebted to the subscribers, or to our JOHN ROBINSON & CO. are expected to make payment the ensuing season.

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.

Charleston, Sept. 27. 1825. 3mt98

Notice.

THE Subscriber having taken the Brick Store lately occupied by Mr. A. Rice, next door to Mr. Charles O'Neale, in King street, intends continuing the same line of business as heretofore, and hopes for the continuance of his former customers, as they may rely on the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. For the purpose of winding up the concern of Mr. Robinson and himself, and keeping his business distinct, he will carry it on under the firm of B. HAMMET & CO.

BENJAMIN HAMMET.

In withdrawing my connexion in business with Mr. BENJAMIN HAMMET, I cannot, consistent with my feelings, but express my entire satisfaction with his conduct. Mr. H. has lived with me as Clerk and Co-Partner, for upwards of eleven years; in the whole time I have ever found him attentive and of the strictest integrity, and recommend a continuance of the public support he has hitherto received.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Charleston, Oct. 8. 448

\$50 Reward—Stop the Villain.

AS AWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th August, a negro man FREDERICK, about six feet high, yellow complexion, pleasant countenance, an excellent fiddler, and very fond of the company of white people, has a plentiful store of impudence, is fond of dress, and has with him a quantity of good clothes. He was seen in Greenville district, South Carolina, on the 26th of August, riding a small poor horse, his fiddle tied behind him, and in company with a suspicious looking white man, who was on foot, and said he had bought the negro of me, and that he lived in Greenville district. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the negro and white man and their confinement, so that I can get hold of them, or twenty dollars for the negro, and thirty for the white man.

JAMES CAMAK.

Millbridgeville, Sept. 5. 1825. 4284

Five Cents Reward.

AS AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday, the 13th of Sept. last, an apprentice bound to the subscriber, to learn the hating business, named *Armstrong's Boy*, aged about 20 years. All persons are forbidden to harbor him or trust or employ said apprentice, at the peril of the law. Whoever may deliver him to me, in Rowan county, near Mockville, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid, nor any thanks given.

THO'S D. GIBBS.

Oct. 13, 1825. 281.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

(By Authority of the state of New-York.)

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

TO be drawn in the City of New-York, on the 4th of January, 1826, and finished in five minutes. 45 Numbers—6 Ballots to be drawn, each ticket having 3 Numbers in combination. J. B. YATES & A. MINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME OF THE

New-York State Lottery, CLASS 3, FOR 1826.

1 prize of \$100,000 is \$100,000

1 do. 50,000 50,000

1 do. 20,000 20,000

1 do. 10,500 10,500

2 do. 5,000 10,000

4 do. 2,500 10,000

10 do. 2,000 20,000

39 do. 1,000 39,000

78 do. 500 39,000

468 do. 100 46,800

4,446 do. 50 222,300

5,051 Prizes, \$367,600

9,139 Blanks.

Less than 2 Blanks to a prize.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets \$50 | Quarters, \$12 50
Halves, 25 | Eighths, 6 25

This is the most magnificent Scheme that has ever been offered for the patronage of the friends of Lottery adventure in America. The small number of Tickets, and the unexampled demand for them, is a sufficient warrant, that there will not be a chance left, for weeks before the day fixed for the drawing, and that the price of Tickets will shortly rise to 60 dollars.

Gentlemen are therefore requested, to be early in their application, as all orders actually mailed before the rise, will be entitled to be supplied at the present rates.

* Notes of the Bank of the U. States and its Branches, and generally, the Notes of all Banks that pay specie, received at par.

Also, Mercantile Drafts at sight, on any of the large Cities, and Prize Tickets received freely in payment.

All Letters to be post-paid.

The Mails may be relied on as being perfectly safe for all remittances.

YATES & MINTYRE.

10wt89 Washington City.

Land, for sale.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury on the 21st day of November next, a valuable tract of Land, lying on Second creek, in Rowan county, containing 32 1/2 acres, belonging to the heirs at law of William Robinson, deceased; sold under a decree of the Court of Equity for said county, made at Fall Term, 1825, for the purpose of distribution. The land lies on both sides of Second creek, adjoining David F. Caldwell, Henry F. Robinson, Michael Anderson and others.

The terms and conditions will be a credit of twelve months for half the price; and a credit of eighteen months for the other half, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Titles to be executed when the money is paid.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. n. l.

October 14th, 1825. 5184

Notice.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has taken John Falls Walker into partnership; and that, in future, the

Factorage and Commission Business will be carried on under the firm of Robert Martin & Co. They will be much obliged to their friends for a share of their custom, and will use their best exertions to merit the same. Reasonable advances will be made on all produce sent to their address.

ROBT. MARTIN.

No. 7, Kiddell's wharf.

An Elegant Fannel GIG

IS offered For Sale: it is nearly new, and is believed to be as substantially constructed, and as handsomely and fashionably finished, as any GIG in this part of the country. It will be sold low, and payments made accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the Printer of this paper. [73] Salisbury, Oct. 3. 1825.

To Journeymen Saddlers.

I WISH to employ a first rate saddle-hand, who is a man of integrity, sobriety, and of steady and industrious habits; such a man would receive constant employment, and liberal wages, for six months, and perhaps longer, by applying early to the subscriber.

JOHN H. ROANE.

Morganton, Oct. 1st, 1825. 4182

To Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED, five or six journeymen tailors— "Good men and true;" to whom higher wages than can be obtained at any other shop in North-Carolina, will be given, provided they are really good workmen, and steady fellows: no others need take the trouble of applying.

REVELL & TEMPLETON.

Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1825. 78

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It lies four miles west of Concord, on the road leading from Concord to Charlotte, and on the waters of Coddle Creek; contains 130 acres of land, with all the necessary buildings appertaining to a farm, consisting of a dwelling, out-houses, &c. all in good repair. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSIAH W. WEDDINGTON.

August 8, 1825. 3mt82

Tickets

IN the 2d class of the Oxford Academy Lottery, for sale at the Printing Office: highest prize \$20,000; besides \$10,000, \$5,000, eighteen of \$1,000, &c. &c. Price of tickets \$5.

Indictments

For assault and battery, for sale at this Office.

The Muse.

"SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES."

Composed by N. H. Carter, Esq. on board the packet ship Corinthian, sung on the passage, and extracted from his second letter from Europe, published in the N. York Statesman.

Come, and round the coast, though the last of our lives
Be this night, we will drink to our "Sweethearts and Wives,"
And pledge them the warmer, and dream of them more,
The further we rove from our dear native shore.

Good angels protect them, wherever they are,
And pray for their portion while we are afar!
May their spirits pursue, as the billows we stem,
And be thinking of us, while we are drinking to them.

As trembles the Nettle, and points to the pole,
Let each still be true to the girl of his soul!
And whatever attraction may lead us to roam,
May the magnet of Being be ever at home.

From the full flowing goblet as each of us dips,
Let him think how much sweeter's the nectar of lips—
Then send round the coast, though the last of our lives
Be this night, we will drink to our "Sweethearts and Wives."

MUSIC.

Music's power

As little felt in sunlight hours;
But hear its voice when hopes depart,
Like swallows, flying from the heart,
On which the summer's late decline
Has set a sadness and a sign;
When friends whose commune once we sought
For every bosom wish and thought,
Have given in our hour of need
Such a support as gives the reed—
When we have seen the green grass grow
Over what once was life below;
How deeply will the spirit feel
The lute, the song's sweet voiced appeal;
And how the heart drinks in their sighs
As echoes they from Paradise."

The following picture of the Horse, as he should be, by Lord Byron, is one upon which we have often pondered with delight, and is perhaps the most perfect in modern poetry:

On the hill he will not tire,
Swifter as it waxes higher;
In the march he will not slacken,
On the plain he overtaken;
In the wave he will not sink,
Nor pause at the brook's side to drink;
In the race he will not pant—
In the combat he'll not faint;
On the stones he will not stumble,
Time nor toil shall make him humble;
In the stall he will not stiffen,
But winged as a griffin
Only flying with his feet:
And will not such a voyage be sweet?

KNOWLEDGE AND PRETENCE.

How is the world deceived by noise and show?
Alas! how different to pretend and know!
Like a poor highway brook, Pretence runs loud;
Bustling, but shallow, dirty, weak and proud.
While like some nobler stream, true Knowledge glides,
Silently strong, and its deep bosom hides.

Thomas Ballard, Esq. Fellow of New College, 1588, wrote the following epigram on his three wives: [course,
Though marriage by most folks is reckoned a
Three wives did I marry, for better for worse;
The first for her person—the next for her purse—
The third for a warming pan, doctress and nurse.

(BY REQUEST.)

North-Carolina MANUMISSION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the general association of the manumission society of North-Carolina, held at Hopewell meeting house, on the 9th day of September, 1825, delegates from 27 auxiliary meetings, amounting in number to 81, appeared, produced certificates of their election and took their seats.

The meeting was opened by an appropriate address delivered by Moses Swaim, Esq. for which the association voted him their thanks; and Resolved, unanimously, that Benjamin D. Roundsville, Esq. be furnished with a copy thereof; and that he, on behalf of this association, request the editor of the Western Carolinian to give it publication in his paper.

RICH'D. MENDENHALL, President.
AARON CORBIN, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION

of the Manumission Society of North-Carolina.

The delegates appointed to revise and amend the constitution of the society of North-Carolina for the gradual abolition of slavery, are of opinion, that at this eventful era, when the attention of Europe and America is excited by the sufferings of the African race, it is incumbent on us to consider whether we are acting up to the principles we profess. We take the liberty briefly to observe, that we adhere to the declaration of 1776, viz. that all men are endowed by the great Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We think that declaration holds good, without respect to colour, and that it is the duty of nations and states, as well as individuals, and more especially those who profess to be actuated by the republican principle, to suppress involuntary slavery among them, and endeavor to remove this dishonor

of the christian character from a free people. In accordance with these principles, we have adopted the following articles as a constitution:

Article 1. This society shall be known by the title of *The Manumission Society of North-Carolina*, for promoting the gradual abolition of Slavery, and for meliorating the condition of the African race among us.

Art. 2. This society shall convene once in each year, or oftener if necessary, which meeting shall be denominated the General Association.

Art. 3. This society shall consist of such branch meetings as shall adopt this constitution, and be represented in the general association.

Art. 4. The general association shall elect a president, secretary and treasurer, by ballot, for the term of two years. Twelve members shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time, until a quorum are convened.

Art. 5. It shall be the duty of the association when met, to transact the business of the society, and endeavor to promote the objects of this institution. The money for the use of the society is to be raised by free donation of the branches, and by voluntary contributions of individuals who may wish to promote the views of this society.

Art. 6. Each branch meeting who may adopt this constitution, shall be entitled to two representatives in the general association, but may send one delegate for every ten members. Each branch may choose their own officers, and make their own bye-laws, consistent with the stipulations of this constitution. Each branch meeting shall convene once in six months, or oftener if they think proper.

Art. 7. The reception of members shall take place at the respective branch meetings; each branch shall keep a record of their members, and report the number annually to the association.

Art. 8. The general association may choose a board of managers, if they think proper, to transact the business of the society in the recess of its sittings. With regard to the emigration of free coloured persons who may be disposed to remove, the society reserve to themselves the privilege to act as circumstances may justify, to promote emigration to any place which in their judgment may be most likely to produce the desired effect.

Art. 9. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at each meeting of the association, keep order and decorum, and give such information to the meeting as he may be in possession of relative to the affairs of the society, and recommend such measures as in his opinion may have a tendency to promote the views of this institution; shall have power to adjourn as occasion may require, and may call a special meeting of the association at the request of two (or more) of the branches. In case of absence of the president, the meeting shall appoint one pro tempore.

Art. 10. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep fair records of the proceedings of each association, so as to form a regular journal of the transactions of the society. In case of absence of the secretary pro tempore.

Art. 11. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive the money collected for the use of the society; he shall make regular entries of all money received or paid out, but shall not pay out any money without an order from the president, or the chairman of the board of managers; he shall exhibit a true statement of the funds at each annual meeting.

Art. 12. In case any member shall violate the principles of this institution, he may be disowned by the branch meeting to which he belongs, subject to appeal to the general association.

Art. 13. The general association shall have power to alter or amend this constitution, whenever two thirds of the branches concur therein.

Ratified in general association, held at Deep river meeting-house, in Guilford county, the 16th of October, 1824.

RICH'D. MENDENHALL, President.
AARON CORBIN, Secretary.

A radical cure for the Tooth Ache.

Use as a tooth powder the Spanish snuff called Sibella, and it will clean the teeth as well as any other powder, and totally prevent the tooth ache; and make a regular practice of washing behind the ears with cold water every morning; the remedy is infallible.

SITTING MONKEYS, &c.

In Humboldt and Bonpland's travels in the Equinoxial regions of South America, published in Paris, in 1822, is the following account of the natives *sitting monkeys*, preparing poison, &c.

"When we arrived at the missionary station of *Esmeraldi*, on the river Orinoko, 760 miles above the city of Angostura, the Indians had just returned from an excursion made to the east for gathering the fruits called *Juvas*, and the vegetable which yields the poison named *Curare*. Their return was celebrated by a feast, and for some days they gave themselves up to intoxication, dancing, &c. We entered one of their huts, which presented a singular appearance. There was neither table nor bench, but great monkeys, roasted and blackened by the smoke, were arranged against the wall. The manner of roasting these animals renders the sight of them very disagreeable to a civilized man. They form a little grate of hard wood, which is placed about a foot above the ground. The monkey stripped of his skin, is placed in a sitting posture upon the grate, supported by his long lean arms, and a fire is kindled beneath. The animal, covered with smoke and flames, is roasted and blackened at the same time. In seeing the natives devour the arm or the leg of a monkey, it is difficult not to believe, that the habit of eating animals so similar to man in their physical organization, has contributed to diminish the horror of cannibalism among the savages. Roasted monkeys, especially those with round heads, present a shocking resemblance to a child; therefore, when Europeans are forced to feed upon them, they cut off the head and hands. The flesh is lean and dry.

We found at *Esmeraldi* an old Indian preparing poison (*Curare*) from plants recently gathered. He was the chemist of the place, and known by the name of the poison-master. He had large boilers made of clay; other shallow vessels for evaporation; and leaves of the banana rolled up in the shape of trumpets for straining the poisonous liquors. This terrible poison is employed in war, in hunting, and what is surprising, as a remedy against indigestion. The plant which produces the poison grows in abundance in the inner bark, which is scraped off, bruised between stones, and then cast into the strainer. Water being poured upon it, a yellowish water runs off by drops for some hours. This is the venomous liquid, which is made thick by evaporation, and then mixed with a gluey vegetable substance to give it body. It has the appearance of opium, and a pleasant, though bitter taste. It sells at a high price; I have seen a dollar paid for 2 ounces. M. Bonpland and I often tasted of it, and swallowed small portions. There is no danger in this, unless the lips or gums bleed, for it is deleterious only when it comes in contact with blood. A hog wounded with a poisoned arrow, dies in 10 or 12 minutes; large birds, in 2 or 3 minutes. A man who was preparing a poisoned arrow for M. Bonpland, touched a slight wound on his finger with the poison; he fell to the ground, and his dizziness lasted half an hour.

Christians and Mahometans in Turkey.

Malte Brun supposes that the population of Turkey in Europe, Asia and Africa (Egypt) may amount to 25 millions, of which about one half belongs to Asia. He estimates that the Turks and other Mahometans do not form a third part of the population of European Turkey, and not more than two-fifths of Turkey in Asia. Three-fifths, perhaps two-thirds, of the whole population consist of nations which profess christianity. Eight or nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Egypt, are Mahometans. According to this computation, there are 13 or 14 millions of Christians in European and Asiatic Turkey, subjected to ignominy, injustice and oppression by 8 millions of Mahometans! These Christians are in general debased by ignorance and slavery, and their religion consists of little else but absurd ceremonies and degrading superstitions. Those of Asia are divided into a great many sects, "all actuated," says Malte Brun, "by a spirit of inveterate hatred to one another, and thus deprived even of that sad harmony which a participation in slavery might engender."

The greater part of the christian population of European Turkey belong to the Greek church, and in Asia this

is the most numerous denomination. Next to these in number are the Armenians, who are estimated by Malte Brun at 1,700,000 individuals. The other religious communities are Greek catholics, Armenian catholics, Syrians, Syrian catholics, Maronites, Chaldean catholics, Nestorians, Copts, &c. About 100,000 of the wild Kurds are Nestorian christians.

The Mahometan population of Turkey in Asia is composed of Turks, settled Arabs, Bedouins or wandering Arabs, Turcomans, Kurds, Motowalis, &c. The religion of the Druses and of the Ansarie, consists of a mixture of christianity and mahometanism. The Yesidis, a Mahometan sect, worship the devil.

The Jews are dispersed into all parts of the Turkish dominions. Their number is unknown—probably less than a million.

The number of those Greeks, who are manfully struggling for liberty and independence, does not exceed a million.

(FROM THE NATIONAL MONTHLY IRON.)

It has been a question among metaphysicians, whether, in the event of the loss of iron and its entire disappearance from the face of the earth, mankind would not return gradually into a state of barbarism. Perhaps the value and importance attached to this article could not have been better explained than by the above curious question. It is to civilization what the elements are to human existence; for as the air we breathe is made essential to the support of life, so the progress of improvement in the various arts from which equally result the happiness and enjoyment of man and the superior order of his nature, depends upon the abundance of this singular and indispensable article.

Most of the machinery employed in factories of various descriptions until within a few years, consisted almost entirely of wood. Experience has disclosed its bulky and perishable nature, and iron is now almost universally adopted in its stead. The amount of castings and the extensive and various uses to which iron is applied in the wrought as well as moulded shape, cannot but be regarded with wonder and astonishment. The provision made by nature in the abundant and inexhaustible supply of it, is a subject of great admiration. In this as in every other respect, she has anticipated, and provided accordingly with a bountiful hand for the wants and conveniences of man.

"Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with ore," meet the eye in almost every district of the United States. Accounts of disclosures of rich and extensive beds reach us nearly every mail. The erection of furnaces and forges, and the formation of companies for the more successful operations of business of this kind, evince the rapid progress of our manufacturing establishments and the speedy advancement of the mechanic arts towards a perfection scarcely enjoyed in the old countries of Europe. In no part of the globe, with the exception of England, are mines wrought with greater industry, or is iron made to subserve the various purposes of life more extensively, in proportion to population and capital, than by the people of the United States. The extent to which it has been employed of late in England, is such as to stagger belief. In several instances, bridges to considerable extent have been constructed entirely of cast iron. But a few years since, a cast iron church (in Liverpool if we remember right) was erected, and about the same time a packet ship, composed almost wholly of cast iron, was launched somewhere in Scotland, and is now successfully plying between two Scotch ports. In some places not only the machinery, but the building containing it, is composed of this durable and valuable material.

But a few years have elapsed, since the first castings for ploughs were known. Subsequent to this we have seen it introduced into our dwellings in the room of fire places, in the shape of window frames, thresholds, and a variety of other uses of like nature, where twenty years ago the author of such appropriation of it would have been treated with laughter and ridicule.

A Swiss Journal states, that the King of Sardinia has issued an ordinance prohibiting reading and writing to be taught to any one who has not property to the amount of 200 dollars!

Glass Ware.

To Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glassware.
20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 5000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,
Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.
March 1, 1825. GOF

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dr. to 8 ounces; Patent Medicine Vials, of every description; Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons; Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons; Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carboys; Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons; Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving do.; Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon; Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common ribbed Pocket Flasks; Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles; Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms. 54
T. W. DYOTT, north-east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 12, 1824.

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN the Court of Equity, October term, 1825. Citizens S. Woods and others vs. George T. Hearsey: Original Bill. The plaintiffs in this case having shown that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, and that the lands which they claim lie in this county, and that the defendant has other real property worth a large sum in other parts of this state, it is thereupon ordered, that the said George T. Hearsey be notified by publication to be made six successive weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then answer or plead to the complainants' bill; that on failure, the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and decree entered accordingly.

SAM'L. SHILLMAN, C. K. E.
October 14th, 1825. 605

State of North-Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, June term, 1825. Charles C. McDowell vs. David Greenlee: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Greenlee, is an inhabitant of another government: Therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian," successively, for three months, notifying the defendant to appear at the term of said court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the third Monday in January, 1826, and then to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him accordingly.

Sm51 Test: JOHN MILLER, CLK.

State of North-Carolina.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1825: Henry Shore, administrator of Elizabeth Shore, vs. The heirs of James Love, dec'd.: Petition for re-probate of will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, heirs at law of the said James Love, dec'd., are not inhabitants of this state, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday of October next, then and there to answer, or plead to the charges set forth in the petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, DAN'L. COLEMAN, c. c.
Price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina.

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. term, 1825. William Hines, admr. vs. William Fairies: Original attachment, returned levied on 100 acres of land. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, reply the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment rendered in his favor pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, CLK.
Price adv. \$4. Sm59